

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Legal Section
and
International Prosecution Section

In the matter of operations of the
Japanese Eighth Submarine Squadron,
including Japanese Submarine I-8,
in the Indian Ocean in 1943-44, par-
ticularly from February 1944 to July
1944 while Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA
was Chief of Naval General Staff and
Navy Minister

AFFIDAVIT

1. I, Susumu SAKAI, being duly sworn upon oath, make the following statement. I am 39 years of age. My residence is Zushi, and I am Area Labor Chief and interpreter for British Commonwealth Occupation Forces at Tokyo. I had over 15 years service as an Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy and held the rank of Commander. I was Staff Officer for Communications, Eighth Submarine Squadron, from May 1943 until February 1945. I was concurrently Intelligence Officer. I graduated from the Naval Academy in 1932. As a midshipman I served on several Japanese cruisers and made a voyage to Europe in 1933 aboard the YAKUMO. I was graduated in 1937 from the Naval Communications School at Yokosuka. I then served in the China service. Early in 1941 I was appointed to the Fifth Submarine Squadron (Staff Communications). In January 1942 the Fifth Submarine Squadron established headquarters at Penang, with the commanding officer Rear Admiral Marquis Takashige DAIGO. Penang had been a merchant marine base and we set up our headquarters in the Runnymede Hotel and our submarines made use of the dock and harbor facilities. The Squadron had six submarines at that time and its mission was to break the allied supply lines to India. In the beginning of April 1942 the Fifth Squadron was recalled to Sasebo in order to take part in the Midway operation. At Penang the Fifth Squadron was replaced by the Second Submarine Squadron under Rear Admiral Hisashi ICHIOKA. From July 1942 until May 1943 I was on duty in China.

2. In May 1943, I was appointed Staff Officer (Communications) of the Eighth Submarine Squadron based at Penang. This squadron had been formed in Japan at the outbreak of the war. In November 1942, it took part in the sea attack on Sidney, Australia. In January 1943, it took part in the sea attack on DIEGO SUAREZ in northern Madagascar. The Eighth Submarine Squadron then returned to Japan for repairs. After

repairs had been completed, the Eighth Squadron was dispatched to Penang where it was based until it was disbanded in February 1945. At that time I became Senior Officer of the Fifteenth Naval Garrison Base at Penang and was promoted to the rank of Commander. On 23 August 1945, I went aboard the British Battleship H.M.S. NELSON as a representative of Rear Admiral Jisaku UOZUMI, met Admiral WALKER, and arranged to hand over the base of Penang to the British. Penang surrendered on 3 Sept 1945, and British Marines landed and took over the base.

3. The Eighth Submarine Squadron had a total of 14 submarines with it during the time it was based at Penang. These submarines were as follows: I-8, I-10, I-26, I-27, I-29, I-34, I-37, I-39, I-165, I-166, Ro-110, Ro-111, Ro-113, and Ro-115.

4. The submarine I-8 was about 1800 tons, 80 meters in length, could stay out on patrol for eight weeks, and carried a complement of 9 officers and some 60 men. The I-8 and the I-10 were equipped to carry a seaplane used to scout ports and installations, and to reconnoiter ship traffic lanes.

5. German submarines based at Penang during the time that I was there numbered 8 or 10, under the command of Frigatten-Kapitan DOMMES. In the beginning of their operations together, the Japanese and Germans made a treaty whereby the German submarines were to patrol west of 64° E. longitude, and the Japanese submarines were to patrol east of this line. By the beginning of 1944, however, there were no actual areas of responsibility for either German or Japanese submarines operating out of Penang. In Penang, Germans and Japanese mingled socially. While a submarine was in the harbor, Japanese were invited aboard German submarines, and the Germans were invited aboard the Japanese submarines. Sometimes when a submarine was going on trial runs within Penang Harbor, the Germans would invite a few Japanese aboard it. However, no Japanese ever went on a combat operation with a German submarine, and no Germans went aboard a Japanese submarine during either a trial run or a combat operation.

6. The mission of the Eighth Submarine Squadron was to reconnoiter the British Fleet and to cut the allied supply lines to India. The Germans cooperated with the Japanese in cutting the supply lines. The Squadron operated under the Japanese Sixth Fleet. This was the submarine fleet. It was first based at Truk in the Pacific. Sometime during the first half of 1944, it moved from Truk to Kure in Japan. Commanding Officers of the Sixth Fleet included Vice Admiral TAKAGI and Vice Admiral Hisashi MITO.

7. Orders and instructions to the Eighth Squadron were channeled as follows: Orders came from the Naval General Staff in Tokyo to the Sixth Fleet at Truk. These orders were passed by the Sixth Fleet to the Eighth Submarine Squadron. Instructions, however, came directly from Naval General Staff, Tokyo, to the Eighth Submarine Squadron, because the Sixth Fleet did not know exact conditions in the Indian Ocean and because direct communications were maintained between certain officers of the Eighth Squadron with the Naval General Staff, Tokyo.

8. Communications between the Sixth Fleet and the Eighth Squadron and the Naval General Staff in Tokyo were by wireless for messages requiring speed, and by air for documents. Information transmitted from the Eighth Squadron was sent to the Sixth Fleet with a copy to Naval General Staff, Tokyo. This information was usually of three types: (1) Movements of submarines of the Eighth Squadron; (2) Sinkings by these submarines and (3) Reconnaissance reports.

9. As Staff Officer (Communications) my duties concerning the briefing of submarine personnel before a patrol were to give instructions to the Communications Officer of the submarine and his operator regarding what frequency to use on their radio sets, what time to tune in to our broadcast from Penang, what time to call back to Penang (usually midnight) and what signal code to use. Whenever a submarine sank an enemy ship, the submarine would send a message back, giving the time and location of the sinking, whether the ship was alone or in convoy, and what course it had been following. The code which we used in messages concerning the sinking of an allied ship was a five-letter code. The first letter stood for time, the second for latitude, the third for longitude, the fourth for single or convoyed ship, and the fifth for course. This message was repeated quickly three times each night by the submarine until Penang noted receipt in its nightly broadcast to the submarine. My duties upon the return of the submarine were to board it as soon as it entered the harbor and came alongside the pier, and to go down into the wireless room and check with the communications personnel on the communications log and equipment. All official documents of the Eighth Submarine Squadron were taken to Tokyo by airplane when the Squadron was disbanded in February 1945.

10. The number of allied ships sunk by the submarines of the Eighth Squadron while I was with it was about 40 ships. This total is slightly greater than the total of ships sunk by the German submarines that were based at Penang. The patrols of each submarine, together with their command officers, the allied vessels sunk by each submarine and other details of operations have been studied by me in

compliance with requests by allied officers, including Lt. George F. Getty III, Army of the United States, who interrogated me at Singapore, Malaya, on April 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15, 1946, and Lt. W. Salter, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who interrogated me at Tokyo on June 19, 1946. Both officers were on the staff of Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. I stated to them information contained in this statement, and the following information in regard to the Submarine I-8.

The I.J.N. Submarine "I-8" under Captain UCHINO, made a voyage to Germany from Japan and returned to Singapore in December 1943. Aboard at the time of the return trip were four Germans, a Major Reinold and three technicians. In March 1944, the I-8 was put under the command of Commander Tatsunosuke ARIIZUMI. It made a patrol from March until May, 1944, south of Ceylon and near the Chagos Archipelago, and one ship was sunk. Three weeks were spent in Penang making repairs and in early June the I-8 again put to sea and patrolled until early August. This patrol was in the same area as the first, and two ships were sunk. In September 1944, the I-8 sailed back to Japan under the command of Commander ARIIZUMI. As for character, Captain UCHINO was a very quiet and gentle man. Commander ARIIZUMI on the other hand was very fierce and full of fighting spirit. He was also a very industrious and intelligent man. He fretted for action and disliked shore duty very much. I heard that before the war, as a staff officer of the Naval General Staff, Commander ARIIZUMI had the duty of selecting the submarines and submarine crews to be used in the attack on the Hawaiian Islands. His nickname among his Navy friends was "Gangster," although he had a rather boyish face.

I have referred above to the fact that the I-8 sank a ship on its March-May 1944 patrol and two ships on its June-August 1944 patrol. I knew at the time that these allied ships were sunk but I did not learn their names at that time. When I was interrogated by Lt. Getty as stated above, at first I did not know the names of the allied ships sunk. With the aid of maps, the positions, courses and dates of sinking of ships, the area, period and duration of patrols of submarines of the Eighth Submarine Squadron, the probable number of vessels sunk during each patrol of each submarine, and with the help of Japanese Naval personnel at Singapore, we were able to judge the probable submarines responsible for the various allied vessels sunk. On the basis of the foregoing studies and conferences, I am confident that the vessel which was sunk by the I-8 on its March-May patrol was the TJISALAK. I remember hearing Commander ARIIZUMI speak of

sinking a ship and later seeing a European woman in one of its lifeboats. By the same method of determining the identity of the ships sunk by the I-8, I am confident that one of the two ships sunk by the I-8 on its June-August patrol was the SS JEAN NICOLET. On the date of that sinking (2 July 1944) the I-8 was the only Japanese submarine operating in the area where the NICOLET was sunk. In August 1944, the I-8 brought in to Penang two or three prisoners, but I am unable to remember their nationality. The total number of prisoners of war brought into Penang by the submarines of the Eighth Squadron during the time I was with the unit was about five or six persons.

11. In regard to the procedure of interrogating these prisoners of war from sunken vessels, the prisoners were first interrogated aboard the submarine after their capture. In the case of the I-10, the prisoners were turned over to Commander ARIIZUMI, who was at that time Chief of Staff. He was interested in the situation at sea and he interrogated these people himself. In the case of the prisoners taken by the I-8, Commander ARIIZUMI interrogated these people at sea and used the information gained thereby at once. In both cases, the information gained from the prisoners was brought up by the submarine commanders at the staff conference after the submarines had returned from patrol. Although I was the Squadron Intelligence Officer, I did not do the interrogating in both of these cases of prisoners of the Eighth Submarine Squadron because Commander ARIIZUMI took complete charge. As these prisoners were usually ship's officers, it seemed that Commander ARIIZUMI had much use himself for their information. Commander ARIIZUMI made up the interrogation reports and forwarded them by air to the Navy Department. As he had many friends there, he could do this sort of thing very easily. However, I became very angry with him when he would not let me in on any of the information that he had gathered.

In regard to mistreatment of prisoners, I never heard of such mistreatment while I was at Penang. I never knew of such charges until Lt. Getty read to me statements by survivors of the SS TJISALAK and SS JEAN NICOLET. Perhaps the reason that I did not hear such things was that I did not associate much with the officers and crew of the submarines at Penang. I was a Staff Officer and therefore all my time was spent ashore. I had friends amongst the local Chinese people of Penang and spent most of my off-duty hours with them. On the other hand, the submarine personnel had very few acquaintances amongst the town people and spent their time in the Japanese restaurant and with the Japanese "comfort girls" in Penang. I have gone to this Japanese restaurant, but then only on the occasions of an official dinner. I never went there alone. Thus, I may have missed the talk about such terrible actions. I can still hardly believe that such things happened.

12. In regard to protests by the allied governments concerning submarine atrocities, two or three requests were received directly from the Navy Ministry in Tokyo asking for any information about any submarines of the Eighth Submarine Squadron which might have been concerned in the sinkings of two neutral ships, but no requests for investigations into the sinkings of American, British or Dutch ships which were the subjects of allied protests were received by the Eighth Submarine Squadron.

13. I was with the Eighth Submarine Squadron for many months, and it carried out many operations during that time. Therefore what information I have given cannot be exact but only to the best of my memory.

/s/ S. Sakai
(Japanese signature)

Tokyo, Japan.

I Susumu SAKAI, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and fully understand the foregoing statement consisting of five pages, and that this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ S. Sakai
(Japanese signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1948

/s/ W. Salter
Lt. R.N.V.R.

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Exhibit No.

聯合國最高司令官總司令部法務部及
國際檢察部

一九四三乃至一九四四年時ニ海軍大將嶋田繁太郎ガ海軍
軍令部總長及ビ海軍大臣ニアツタ一九四四年二月カラ
一九四四年七月マデノ期間日本潜水艦イノ号ノ所屬シタ
日本第八潜水隊ノ印度洋ニ於ケル作戰ニ関シテ

宣誓供述書

一 我、酒井進、正式ニ宣誓シタ上ニ、通り供述シマス。我、三
十九歳デアリス。我、逗子ニ住ンテ居リス。我、東京ノ
英聯邦進駐軍ニ勤務スル地區勤務、監督及通譯者
デアリス。我、日本帝國海軍ニ將校トシテ十五年余勤
務シ海軍中佐ノ職ニ居マシタ。我、一九四三年五月カラ一九四
五年二月マデ第八潜水隊、通信參謀デアリマシタ。同時ニ情
報將校ヲ兼ねテ居マシタ。我、一九三二年ニ海軍兵學校
ヲ卒業シマシタ。少尉候補生、折ニ我、數多ク日本巡洋艦
ニ勤務シ一九三三年ニ八雲ニ乗組ンテ歐羅巴ヘ航行シ
マシタ。我、一九三七年ニ横須賀ノ海軍通信學校ヲ卒業シ
マシタ。ソレニテ中國方面勤務トナリマシタ。一九四一年、初ニ我、
第五潜水隊勤務(通信參謀)ヲ命ゼラレマシタ。一九四二年一月
第五潜水隊ハ「ベタン」ニ司令部ヲ置キ後發配タカシゲ
海軍少將ガ司令官デアリマシタ。「ベタン」ハ商船基地デアリ
マシタガ、吾等ハ司令部ヲ「フニミッド」ホナルニ置キ、吾ガ潜水
艦ノドック及ビ港湾設備ヲ利用シマシタ。潜水隊ハ當時六隻
ノ潜水艦ヲ有シ、其任務ハ聯合軍ノ印度ノ補給路ヲ破壊

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この事ありき。一九四三年四月ノ初メニ第五潜水隊ハ、
トウエーノ作戦ニ参加スルメニ佐世保ニ師選ヲ命ぜり。之
ベナンニ第五潜水隊ト交代シタルハ海軍少将貴殿ニサシ摩
下ノ第三潜水隊アリシタ。一九四三年七月カ、一九四三年五月
ニ、私ハ中國ヲ勤務シタ。

一九四三年五月ニ私ハベナンヲ根拠地トセル第八潜水隊ヲ謀
將校(通信)ニ任ぜり。之、潜水隊ハ戦争、始マリ折日
本ヲ編成サシタ。一九四三年十一月ニ右潜水隊ハ、濠洲ノ
「ビドニー」ノ海上攻撃ニ参加シタ。一九四三年一月ニハ「マダ
カ」ノ北部ノ「マダカ」スルノ海上攻撃ニ参加シタ。
其後第八潜水隊ハ修理ノ為メニ日本ヘ歸リタ。修理終
ツカ、第八潜水隊ハベナンヘ派遣サレ一九四五年二月ニ解
隊セルマデ同地ニ根拠地トシ居タ。其時私ハ
ベナンノ第十五海軍司令部根拠地ノ先任將校トナリ、
海軍中佐ニ進級シタ。一九四五年八月廿三日ニ私ハ海軍
少将貴積治作(音訳)代理ニテ英國戰艦「ネルソン」号
ニ行キ、海軍大將「ウオーカ」ニ面会シベナンノ根拠地ヲ英國
ニ引渡ス取極メラシタ。ベナン、一九四五年九月三日ニ降
伏シ英國海兵隊ハ上陸シテ根拠地ヲ接收シタ。
第三潜水隊ハベナンヲ根拠地トシ居タ。其時ハ合計十四
隻ノ潜水艦ヲ持ツ居タ。ソノ等ノ潜水艦ハ、次、通リ
アリタ。

イハ、イ一〇、イ二六、イ二七、イ二九、イ三四、イ三七、イ三九、
イ六五、イ一六六、ロ二〇、ロ二一、ロ二三、ロ二五、

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四、潜水艦ハ約一六〇噸、長廿八米、八週間、哨戒ニ堪
ヘ、將枝九名、下士官兵約六十名ヲ乗艦シテ居ルコト。一人
及ビ一〇。港灣及ビ其施設ヲ偵察シ、洋上交通路ヲ哨
戒スルヲメ、水上飛行機一機ヲ搭載スル設備ヲ持ツ
居ルコト。
五、和洋留期間中、ペナンノ根據地トセテ獨逸潜水艦ハ
一隻乃至十隻ヲ海軍中佐トシテ、指揮下ニアリシコト。日獨
共同作戰初メ、両者ハ協定ヲ行ヒ、獨逸潜水艦ハ東經
六十四度線、西テ、又日本潜水艦ハ同線ノ東ヲ哨戒スル事ニシ
タ。然レ一九四四年ノ初メハ、ペナン港ヲ經テ行行動スル日
獨逸潜水艦ニモ事實上責任區域ハアリセシメタリシ。
ペナン港内ハ日獨ハ交歓シタ。潜水艦ハ入港中、日本
人獨逸潜水艦ニ招カ、獨逸人ハ日本潜水艦ニ招待サセ
タ。時トニ潜水艦ハペナン港内ヲ試運轉シタ折ニ
獨逸人ハ日本人数名ヲ招キ、同乗サセタ。
然レ作戰行動ノ際ニ日本ハ決シテ獨逸潜水艦ニ同
乗シタカク、日本潜水艦ニ試運轉ニモ作戰行動ノ
際ニモ決シテ獨逸人ハ乗リセシメタリシ。
(以下次頁)

六オ八潜水隊ノ任務ハ英國艦隊ヲ偵察シ且ツ連合國側
 印度へ補給線ヲ遮断スルニ在リマシタ。獨逸側ハ
 右補給線ヲ遮断ニ付テハ日本側ニ協力シマシタ。
 右潜水隊ハ日本ノオ六戰隊ノ指揮下ニ作戰シマシ
 タ。右戰隊ハ潜水戰隊デアリマシタ。同戰隊ハ最初
 太平洋上ノトラップヲ根據地トシマシタ。一九四四年ノ前
 半期中ノ或時期ニ同戰隊ハトラップカラ日本ノ吳ニ
 移動シマシタ。オ六戰隊ノ指揮官ハ高木中將
 及ビ三戸壽中將モ居リマシタ。
 七オ八潜水隊ニ付タル命令並指令ハ次ノ如キ順序ヲ經
 テ傳ヘラレマシタ。即ケ命令ハ東京ノ軍令部ヨリ
 「トラップ」ニ於ケルオ六戰隊ニ付タル命令ハオ六
 戰隊ヨリオ八潜水隊ニ付タル命令ニ付タル然シ指令ハ
 東京ノ軍令部カラ直接オ八潜水隊ヘ付タル狀況ヲ
 云フハオ六戰隊ハ印度洋ニ於ケル確實ナル狀況ヲ
 知悉ス。又オ八潜水隊ノ或將校達ト東京ノ軍
 令部間ニ直接通信ガ持續サレテ居タカラデアリス。
 ハオ六戰隊ノオ八潜水隊及ビ東京ノ軍令部間ノ通
 信ハ急ヲ要スル通報ハ無電ニ依リ書類ハ空輸
 ト致シマシタ。オ八潜水隊カラ傳送サレタ情報ハオ六
 戰隊ヘハ東京ノ軍令部ヘ一ツ一通ヲ添ヘテ送ラレ
 マシタ。此情報ハ通例ニ種アリマシタ。即チ「第八
 潜水隊」潜水艦活動「」此等潜水艦ニ依ル撃沈及ビ
 「偵察報告」デアリマシタ。

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九、参謀將校(通信)トシテ哨戒前潜水艦乗員ニ指
令ヲ與ヘルニ付テ、私、任務ハ潜水艦、通信士官
並ニ其、通信士ニ對シ、彼等、無電機ニ使用ス可
周波數、ベタンヨリ、我々、放送ニ波長ヲ調整スベキ
時刻、ベタン、ハ、應答時刻(通例夜間)及ビ使
用ス可キ信号付ニ関シ、指令ヲ與ヘルコトデアリマシタ。
潜水艦、敵船ヲ沈メル毎ニ通報ヲ寄コシ、撃沈、
時刻、位置、其、船、單獨ニ或ハ護衛ヨリシ居
リシヤ又其、船、如何ナル進路ヲ取リ居リシヤ等ヲ知
ラセテ来シタ。連合國側船舶、撃沈ニ関スル通報
ニ於テ我々、使フ暗号ハ五字暗号デアリマシタ。オ
字、時刻オ二字、緯度第三字、經度第四字、
單独、船カ若クハ護衛ヲレタル船アルヤオ五字、
進路ヲ表示シマシタ。此通報ハベタンガ潜水艦向
ク、夜間放送ニ於テ、同通報、受領ヲ証認スルマデ
ハ、毎夜三回急速ニ潜水艦ニ依ツテ繰返ケレマシタ。
潜水艦ガ歸還シタ時、私、任務ハ潜水艦ガ入港
ニ接橋ニ横付ケタルヤ否ヤソレニ依リ込ニ無電
室ニ降リテ行ツテ通信日誌ヲ通信設備ヲ參考ニ
通信士達ヲ査檢スルコトデアリマシタ。オハ潜水隊、公
文書、總テ一九四五年二月同隊解散、陸空輸東京
ヘ移テ行ケレマシタ。

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十. 私第八潜水隊三所屬之各艦間ニ同隊ノ潜水艦ニリ襲撃せしメ
聯合國船舶ノ数ト凡ソ四十隻アリヌ。コノ總計ハソノ根
據地トシテ多ク潜水艦ニリ襲撃せしメ船舶ノ總數ヨリモ稍々
大ニモアリヌ。各潜水艦ノ哨戒及ニ夫々ノ指揮官、各潜
水艦ニリ襲撃せしメ聯合國船舶及ニソノ他ノ作戰ノ目的、
聯合國將校諸氏、要求ニ應ジテ私ニ調査シテアリヌガソ、
將校諸氏ノ中ハ一九四三年四月九、十、十一、十二、十三及十五ヨリ
「セイロ」ニガボールニ在テ私ニ訪問セラルルガ陸軍ノ「ジ
グ・F・ダウ」三五中尉及ニ一九四三年六月十九日東京ニ在テ私
ニ訪問セラルル英國海軍軍務官兵隊隊長「W・ソール」
大尉ガ居リタル。兩將校共聯合國最高司令官總司令部
海務部ノ部員アリタル。私ハコノ兩人ニ本供述書中ノ事
項及意ニ潜水艦ノ八号ニ因テ以下、報告スルベキナルコト
内野大佐指揮下ノ帝國海軍潜水艦ノ八号、日本ヨリ「セイロ」
航海セシ一九四三年十二月「セイロ」ニ歸着セラルルコト、歸
航際「四人」トシテ之ヲ「セイロ」トシテ「セイロ」トシテ三人、技術者
カ乗艦スルモノ。一九四四年三月「セイロ」ノ有泉中佐之助
音取一中佐、指揮下ニ擧ガラルル。同艦ハ一九四四年三月、
五月迄「セイロ」南方及「キヤン」群島ノ附近ヲ哨戒シ一隻
ノ船ヲ襲撃セラルル。ベトナムニ三週間空泊シテ修理セラルル
初旬「セイロ」ヨリ出航シ八月上旬迄哨戒セラルル。二度ノ
哨戒ハ第一回ト同ク水域ニ二隻ノ船ヲ襲撃セラルル。一九四四年
九月「セイロ」ノ有泉中佐ノ指揮下ニ日本ニ歸航セラルル。格格
ニ就テハ内野大佐ノ極々厚意ヲ感スルモノ。

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之ニ反シ有泉中佐ハ非常ニ怒リシ戰艦ヲ神ノ捕獲シ
サ人ヲシタ彼ハ亦極ニ勤勉ナ聰明ナ人アリシタ。彼ハ
戰艦ヲ欲シ同 皇海軍上 勤務ヲ非常ニヤカニ居リシタ
私ハ戰前 有泉中佐ハ海軍ヲ全部付テ其後トシ「ハ」
諸島攻勢ニ使用セバ「ハ」水艦トシ「ハ」乗組員選抜ノ任ニ
「ハ」タシ「ハ」ト「ハ」間キシタ。彼ハ「ハ」ト「ハ」子供「ハ」顔付
「ハ」タシ「ハ」カ海軍ノ友人達ノ間ニ於テ「ハ」彼ノ海軍ノ「ハ」
「ハ」シタ。

私ハ先ニ「ハ」ノ「ハ」一九四四年ノ三月カ「ハ」五月ニカ「ハ」哨戒艦
一隻ヲ撃沈シ「ハ」一九四四年六月「ハ」八月ノ哨戒艦ニ一隻ヲ撃タ
「ハ」事ヲ申シタ。私ハ「ハ」ノ「ハ」聯合國船舶カ「ハ」タ
「ハ」カ時知「ハ」居リシ「ハ」ノ「ハ」名前「ハ」ノ「ハ」令「ハ」シ「ハ」
前述ノ「ハ」中尉ニ「ハ」訊問「ハ」際私ハ最初「ハ」撃沈シ
「ハ」聯合國船舶ノ名前ハ知「ハ」セ「ハ」タ也國「ハ」語 船舶
沈没ノ位置状況日時第八潜水隊ノ所属潜水艦ノ哨戒
水域時期期間各潜水艦ノ各哨戒間中ニ撃沈シ「ハ」船舶
船ノ推定隻数等々「ハ」又「ハ」ガ「ハ」ニ「ハ」日本海軍ノ
人ノ助「ハ」モ「ハ」我「ハ」專「ハ」シ「ハ」各種聯合國船舶ニ対
シ「ハ」責任アリト思「ハ」ル潜水艦ヲ判定「ハ」得「ハ」タ「ハ」

「ハ」稱「ハ」調査「ハ」協議ニ「ハ」私ハ「ハ」ノ「ハ」三月カ「ハ」五月ニカ「ハ」
ノ哨戒艦ニ一隻ヲ撃沈シ「ハ」船舶「ハ」「ハ」「ハ」ト「ハ」確信「ハ」致「ハ」ス
私ハ有泉中佐ハ一隻ノ船ヲ撃沈シ「ハ」後「ハ」同船舶ノ救命艇ニ
名「ハ」ヨ「ハ」ハ「ハ」婦人「ハ」イル「ハ」ヲ見「ハ」タ「ハ」話「ハ」シ「ハ」聞「ハ」タ覺
「ハ」アリ「ハ」ス「ハ」ノ「ハ」事「ハ」タ「ハ」諸船舶識別「ハ」同「ハ」

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ヲソコニ持ツテ居リシタカフシ位ノトハ極メテ容易ニ出来
ルノデシタ。然レ私ハ有泉中佐が自分ノ蒐集シテ情報
ヲ何一ツ私ニ知ラセヨウトレタカフテ彼ニ対シテ大ニ憤慨シ
マシタ。

停泊カ所待ニ就イテハ私ハ「ペナン」ニ居ル間、何モ聞キマセ
ンデシタ。私ハ「ゲティ」中尉カラ汽船「ツシヤウ」及ビ汽船
「ツシヤン」ニコレノ生存者ノ陳述ヲ讀ミ聞カサレルマハソノ
棉ナ罪科ニ就イテ全然知リマセンデシタ。私ハソレニ就イテ
知ラカフタ欲トイフハ忍ラク私ハ「ペナン」ニ於テソレ等ノ
潜水艦ノ將校ヤ乗組員達トアリ交遊カサカフタカラテア
リマセウ。私ハ參謀將校アリマシタカラ常時陸上ニアリシ
タ。私ハ「ペナン」在住ノ中國人ノ間ニ友人ヲ持ツテ居リシテ
勤務外ノ時間ノ大部分ハソノ人達ノ許テ過シテ居リマシタ。
コレ反シテ潜水艦ノ乗組員達ハ町ノ人達ニ知レハ極メテ
カク「ペナン」ノ日本料理店ヤ日本人「慰安婦」ノ許テ
時ヲ過シテ居リシタ。私モ「日本料理店」ヲ訪レタコトカアリ
マス。ソレハ公ノ宴會日ノ場合ニ限ラシテ居リシタ。私ハ單
独テソコヘ行タコトハアリマセン。ソナテ私ハソノヤウテ忍ビ
行爲ニ就イテハ百スル機會ヲ持タカフタセウ。今猶私
ニハソノヤウテ事カアワタトハ殆ド信ジラレマセン。

十二、潜水艦ニ付スル慘虐行爲ニ因シテノ連合國政府カ
ラノ抗議ニ就テハ直接東京海軍省カラ二隻ノ中立國
船ノ重沈ニ関聯シテアワタト思ヘル第八潜水隊ノ潜水

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艦二就多二三度報告ノ要求ガアリシタ。然レテ連合國
側ノ抗議ノ眼目タル米英蘭船ノ沈没ニ因テ調査
ノ要求ハ第八潜水隊ニハアリシコトナリタ。

主。私ハ幾ヶ月モ第八潜水隊ニ所属ニ居リシタノ間
同隊ノ多クノ作戰ニ從ヒマシタノ故私ハ爲シタ報告ハ
正確ト云ヘンセカ私ハ記憶ヲ居ル限リノモノハアリヌ

酒井進 署名

日本、東京

私ハ酒井進ハ正式ニ宣誓シタル上、五頁ヨリ成ル
前記陳述ヲ讀ミ且ツ充分ニ理解セルコト並ビ本
陳述ハ私ハ知リ且ツ信スル限リト眞實ニシテ正確ナル
ヲ申述ス

酒井進 署名

一九四八年一月四日 余ノ面前ニ署名
宣誓セリ

英國海軍教習兵予備隊
海軍大尉 W. フォーレルター

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